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DAILY REPORT

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USSR National Affairs

Vol III No 006 *9 Jan 86*

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Army Paper Calls for 'Vigorous Actions' in 1986

PM061629 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Dec 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Time for Vigorous Actions"]

[Text] The country is ending the year in an atmosphere in which our affairs have started to change for the better. The rate of production growth is increasing and the economy's attainment of the planned targets is ensured. All this makes our New Year holiday even more joyful. At the same time Soviet people realize that our day is a time of great work and that each of us must act now and act without further instructions and directions from above. To activate the human factor, increase organization and discipline everywhere, and seek to ensure that each person in his own job works conscientiously and at full strength — these are the prime tasks on which our people are embarking in 1986, which open up a qualitatively new stage in the development of Soviet society.

The foreign policy aspirations and international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state are also closely linked with the peaceful creative trend of our plans. The past year has been a year of vigorous actions by the Soviet Union in the world arena too. The USSR's political and economic links with the socialist community countries have been considerably invigorated and deepened. Our cooperation with states freed from the colonial yoke is assuming a broader nature.

The Soviet Union has made and is making efforts to improve links with capitalist states, it has followed and is following Lenin's immutable course of peace and peaceful coexistence. There is a great wealth of concrete evidence of such a course. The USSR's constructive approach to foreign policy problems was convincingly demonstrated during the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, which was a major political event in international life.

The Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to halt the arms race unleashed by imperialism, primarily the nuclear arms race, achieve disarmament, put an end to the militarization of space started by the U.S. Administration, and avert a new world war. However, as long as there exists the danger of imperialism unleashing aggression, military conflicts, and various kinds of provocations, it is necessary to pay unremitting attention to intensifying the USSR's defense might and strengthening its security, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program points out. The CPSU will make every effort to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces are at a standard which precludes the strategic superiority of the forces of imperialism, that the Soviet state's defense capability is comprehensively improved, and that the combat cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries' armies is strengthened.

All this imposes a special responsibility on our military cadres and on all army and navy personnel. The departing year has been a year of intensive military labor for Soviet servicemen. The combat readiness of formations, units, and ships has increased and weapons and military hardware have been mastered. However, the complex international situation compels the motherland's armed defenders to improve their military skill with even greater persistence, secure a radical improvement in discipline, and maintain high vigilance and constant readiness to rout any aggressor.

Soviet people are greeting in a businesslike rhythm, a good mood, and a festive and joyful spirit the New Year of 1986 — the year of the 27th congress of Lenin's party. They are approaching this landmark in the country's life full of optimism and confidence and ready to achieve more. They know that time works for socialism and communism and at the same time demands vigorous actions from each of us in the field of communist creation.

Academician Discusses Economic Motiviation

PM081120 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Jan 86 p 1

[Academician T. Zaslavskaya "Specialist's Opinion": "Social Resource"]

[Text] You will not find the word "laziness" in either an economic dictionary or economic textbooks. Yet the concept ought to be taken into account in economic activity. It also relates to characteristics such as responsibility and complacency, discipline and negligence, purposefulness and aimlessness, and punctiliousness and disorderliness.

I will cite the simplest examples of such laziness. A lathe operator did not feel like checking whether warning signals were working — as a result an expensive processing center was put out of action. An engineer was too lazy to find the optimum way of setting up a piece of equipment, as a result of which it was loaded at half its capacity.

It is already axiomatic for sociologists that the role of the human factor in present-day production is decisive, and with time its influence will only grow. Certain categories of workers today work machines and equipment costing more than the wages they will earn in their entire working lives. And if a machine is put out of action through the fault of a worker, he cannot repay the cost. Specialists implement projects in production and make decisions which may produce thousands of rubles in profits or equally sizeable material losses. And this depends not merely on the level of qualifications and breadth of vision but on purely human qualities.

People often behave differently from how economists, planners, and economic managers would like. Take, for instance, such a common phenomenon as changing your place of residence. Migratory flows are the sum of numerous individual movements — from north to south and from east to west rather than the other way around, as is needed for the development of the economy. Calculations by our USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Branch Institute of the Economics and Organization of Industrial Production have shown that in the early eighties just one worker moving from Central Asia to Siberia or the Far East would lead to a very considerable growth in the personal consumption fund of the country's population. But eastern regions need a million workers! But in deciding to move to new areas a family weighs up all the pros and cons, for as the proverb says "moving twice is like burning your house down once." People only decide to move if they are sure that life will be better in the new

place. If their expectations are not justified they return home. In 1983 not many more people came to the Far East than left it.

As we can see, even when we are only talking about an individual's interest, serious economic and social problems arise. They grow even more when it is a question of the interests of collectives or groups.

There are many examples of the economic interests of certain groups failing to coincide. Let us recall just a few well known situations. A producer plant is interested in fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan for gross output, even at the cost of worse output quality, whereas for consumers the quality of articles is paramount. For the sake of a bonus a construction organization strives at all costs to hand over the planned volume, even though it is far from completed. Yet those ordering the building insist that the project be fully finished. The book trade is interested in print runs of editions that sell out immediately, whereas purchasers would like to see books remain on the shelves somewhat longer. Inhabitants of a small settlement are suited by having a bus stop in direct proximity to where they live. But the low use of the route makes it unprofitable for the bus administration and the stop is removed.

Interest is the motive force of production and probably of our entire life. People have to be interested to learn, to work, and even to relax. But what inspires interest? How can people's work be made interesting? How can we combat slackness, irresponsibility, and other negative phenomena of human nature that hinder production? The opinion that people are only interested in money is quite widespread. production interests, say, often demand urgent and unplanned work which falls outside the direct duties of the personnel at an enterprise. All you have to do, it would seem, is to promise the workers higher pay and those wanting to earn a little more will be found. However, economic managers claim that in recent years this incentive has been working less and less and many workers have no serious interest in extra money.

Why? Has all demand been exhausted and is there nothing left to desire? Of course not. The essence of the matter is that economic conditions now allow many unconscientious and irresponsible workers to exist comfortably. They can work thoroughly badly and live no worse than those who apply themselves at their workplace. The standard of material prosperity in the country has increased considerably. That is good. But at the same time it reduces the economic need to work intensively in order to have the means for existence. Many people have the possibility of choosing: Either devoting themselves fully to the job or, if they do not wish to, slacking and working in a slipshod fashion. Of course, this does not apply to all working people, but the example of the prosperity of certain idlers has a negative influence on the views and behavior of people who observe all this. We often encounter the paradoxical situation when a good worker starts emulating a mediocre one. The reason for this situation is that the system of economic and moral incentives cannot inspire the worker's creative energy and has left him indifferent to both production tasks and society's demands.

Unfortunately, poor work often goes unpunished. Production of shoddy goods, negligent attitudes to equipment, absenteeism, and indiscipline break up the organized working rhythm. It cannot be said that there is no campaign against these phenomena. A campaign, and seemingly an active one, is being conducted. Poor workers are shamed by the management, they are slated at meetings, they are strictly talked to in public organizations. But things rarely go as far as real punishments — starting with fines and then dismissal.

The socialist principle was once formulated quite strictly: "Whoever does not work does not eat." The modern interpretation is somewhat softer: "Whoever produces more gets more." But do those who work more always get more? Unfortunately, we often encounter "padding" — bonuses turn into obligatory additions to wages and labor norms are sometimes reduced so much that they can be exceeded two and three times over. There are many cases when several people are doing what a single person could manage with no particular effort. This has its effect both on the economy and on the educational process. We are increasingly encountering people who try to do less and earn more.

Many people are unhappy with this situation. According to the results of a sociological survey conducted by us, 90 percent of leaders and 84 percent of workers believe that under different economic conditions they could work with much greater returns. Just what are these conditions? When people obtain the right to independence and initiative and when their income is made directly dependent on the quality of their work not only productivity but responsibility increase. As an illustration I will cite the following example: In certain children's institutions teachers' pay depends on the number of children attending the nurseries and kindergartens, which gives teachers a direct interest in the children's health. The result of the innovation is very positive: Mothers have started staying at home with sick children much less.

The most vivid example of the successful association of personal and social interests is the team contract. Many of us, I think, will sigh: Just how much can be said about it, have the economists really thought of something new? But obviously it will be necessary to talk about the team contract until this system of labor organization and remuneration becomes universal. But for the time being the dissemination of this very promising form of economic relations is being hindered, in particular, by the excessively detailed regulation of workers' activity, which does not allow financial autonomy relations to show their full force. If there is no independence [samostoyatelnost] in labor activity the scope for working people's initiative is limited, their proprietorial sense is checked, and their capabilities are not fully revealed. If work is deprived of creativity its attractiveness is lost and it turns into timeserving.

The complexity of the changes in economic life lies in the fact that developing, introducing, and assimilating economic management methods is more complex than management based on directives and orders. Recent party decisions on economic questions, and especially M.S. Gorbachev's report at the CPSU Central Committee conference, provide the basis for resolving this task. It can be achieved by correspondingly restructuring economic thinking and raising the level of workers' consciousness.

Immense social potential for further developing industry, agriculture, and the services sphere lies in enterprising economic behavior. "The party," the draft new edition of the CPSU Program says, "proceeds on the basis that people's education is inseparable from their practical participation in creative labor for the people's good, in social life, and in resolving the tasks of socioeconomic and cultural building." The cultural, vocational, and moral level of the best working people in socialist production is close to these program demands. And this is a guideline for others. Interested participation and a creative attitude to work are very necessary for all society. This is a most important social resource for accelerating the country's development, boosting the national economy, and improving people's prosperity.

Trial of Svetov For Anti-Soviet Activity Noted

LD081957 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1837 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 January (TASS) — At an open court hearing today the Moscow City Court examined the criminal case against Feliks Svetov, a Moscow inhabitant. Relatives of Svetov, his sister, daughter, (?brother-in-law) [zyat], and others, were present in court. By listening to Svetov's explanations and through the interrogation of witnesses and investigation of material proof, the court established that for a number of years he systematically had been preparing slanderous materials denigrating the Soviet state and social system, which were sent abroad through illegal channels. They were used by subversive anti-Soviet organizations and above all by the People's Union of Labor (NTS) which is based at Frankfurt-am-Main and is funded by the CIA. Prior to bringing Svetov to criminal account, the law and order organs explained in good time that his actions were criminally punishable. Nevertheless, Svetov continued his illegal activity.

Svetov was aware that the NTS consists of traitors, many of who perpetrated bloody punishments against peaceful Soviet inhabitants in temporarily occupied territories while serving in the espionage and repressive organs of fascist Germany during the Great Fatherland War. Svetov's slanderous materials were published in the NTS publications *POSEV* and *GRANI* alongside appeals for a struggle against the Soviet state. In his statement at the trial, Svetov stated that he was a believer. In this connection the question naturally arises: Is not a believer obliged to fulfill the laws of his country? Svetov committed a serious crime against his fatherland. Nevertheless, from humanitarian considerations, the court decided not to subject Svetov to imprisonment, but sentenced him to temporary exile from the city.

Girl Interned in Psychiatric Ward for Demonstrating

AU082056 Paris AFP in English 2049 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, Jan 8 (AFP) — A 17-year-old Moscow girl has been arrested and interned in a psychiatric hospital south of here for having joined demonstrations last month marking Human Rights Day and the fifth anniversary of the death of the former Beatle, John Lennon, an underground human rights group said today.

A spokesman for the banned Group to Foster Confidence Between the USSR and the United States told Western reporters here that group member Irina Pankaratova, a student, was arrested yesterday in central Moscow.

Both demonstrations she had participated in had been banned by the authorities, the spokesman said.

The group Miss Pankratova belongs to was formed in 1982 and is believed to have about 30 members, most of whom are now under detention in connection with their unauthorized pacifist activities.

Contrasting Coverage of Natural Disasters Hit

PM081436 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* in Russian 5 January 1986 First Edition carries on page 3 under the rubric "Continuing the Topic" and the headline "No Grounds for Rumor" four readers' letters on various topics with the following introduction:

"People must be talked to frankly on all topical questions in the interests of truth and the interests of the job in hand. Our news must be up-to-the-minute, true, and comprehensive...

"That was the theme of the article 'information' which triggered interesting responses from readers."

The third reader's letter, carried under the subhead "After the Disaster," reads as follows:

"This fall two Latin American states suffered terrible natural disasters: Mexico was hit by a very powerful earthquake and there was a volcanic eruption in Colombia. The whole world learned the number of casualties. On every 'Vremya' program Central Television transmitted reports from the scene.

"But on 13 October there was a large earthquake in a number of regions of the Tajik SSR. Apart from the words 'There have been casualties' no details were reported. And there was not a single shot on Central Television. Is Tajikistan further from Moscow than Latin America? So what was the matter?...

"Overcautiousness, it seems to me. This silence strikes me as a reflection of entirely unjustified distrust of readers and viewers: They might misunderstand something! These are futile fears: Everyone will understand correctly if we are told the truth. Remember what a wave of compassion, concern, and support swept the country when there was a terrible earthquake in Tashkent. This was not just concrete aid but a great lesson of Soviet people's internationalism, goodness, and responsiveness.

"The recent earthquake in Tajikistan cannot be compared to the Tashkent quake in scale, but there were casualties. And they should not have been reported in a bureaucratically indifferent way. After all, these are our compatriots and the fate of each of them concerns all of us.

"Your newspaper is right to write that life is life, everything can be found in it. It is necessary to have the courage to inform people about unexpected or negative events. They should not learn about

them from foreign voices with an anti-Soviet slant. The ideological losses from information that is incomplete or not reported in good time are too great. P. Khrapko, Maritime Kray."

Zagladin on Perfection of Socialist Society

LD090000 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The leading Soviet expert on philosophy, Dr Vadim Zagladin, has declared that the party's course to the all-round perfection of socialist society has won the support of the entire nation. This task is formulated in the draft of an updated version of the Soviet Communist Party Program that will be considered by the party congress in February.

Dr Zagladin underlines that the perfection of socialist society can in no way be associated with the abandonment of its principles. Socialism, he says, has already proved that tremendous opportunities are inlaid in it. It is allowed to end the exploitation of man by man and do away with unemployment, poverty, and illiteracy. All the citizens of this country enjoy equal political and social rights, receive education and medical assistance free of charge, and have an access to any cultural achievements.

This does not mean, however, Dr Zagladin goes on to say, that the Soviet people have already achieved all they strive for. The task has been set at present to reach a qualitatively new level in the material and intellectual spheres of life through overcoming the existing weaknesses and shortcomings.

Shalayev Address at AUCCTU Plenum Reported

PM081152 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Dec 85 pp 1-2

["Account" of report delivered by AUCCTU chairman S.A. Shalayev at ninth AUCCTU plenum held in Moscow 18 December]

[Text] The country's political and working life is currently full of exceptionally important events. Preparing to meet the 27th Congress, the Communist Party and its Central Committee have developed a vast amount of organizational work aimed at successfully completing the 11th 5-Year Plan and mobilizing the efforts of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs and labor collectives to resolve key economic and social problems and to safeguard the peace and security of our state.

In the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and the Draft Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and the Period Through 2000, which was approved at the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum and submitted for nationwide discussion, the party sets the task of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development and, on this basis, making cardinal changes in every sphere of Soviet social life, and also major changes in improving the people's well-being, broadening democracy, and improving conditions for the individual's harmonious development.

By presenting a long-term program for peaceful creativity the party convincingly demonstrates the unshakeable nature of the Land of the Soviets' peace-loving course, a course which was confirmed during the meeting in Geneva between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the U.S. President.

Communists, non-party working people, and all Soviet people are discussing with great interest and totwlly approve and support the program aims of the country's Communist Party. Their great working and political enthusiasm is clearly reflected in the widely developed precongress socialist competition under the motto "A shock finish for the 5-year plan! A worthy greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress!" and in the movement "270 shock days for the 27th CPSU Congress!" which has developed everywhere. High production efficiency and a clear orientation toward intensive factors of development is the main aim of the competition, in which millions of Soviet people are participating.

A businesslike attitude has been imparted to the precongress competition by the meeting in the CPSU Central Committee with veterans of the Stakhanovite movement, front-rank workers, and production innovators. After the meeting many front-rank workers and production innovators, and also collectives of teams, sectors, and shifts resolved to complete the tasks of the first quarter or of the first 2 and 1/2 months of 1986 ahead of schedule, by the opening of the congress. Everywhere workers and team collectives are pledging to work on economized material resources on the day the party congress opens.

The final, most crucial stage in precongress competition has now begun. The successful completion of not only the 1985 targets but the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole but also a confident start to the 12th 5-Year Plan largely depend on it.

Characterizing in detail the main sections of the State Plan for the country's economic and social development for 1986, Comrade Shalayev stressed the necessity to raise trade union organizational activity to a qualitatively new level so that it fully corresponds to the party aimed at comprehensively speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. This primarily applies to mass production and economic work, the pivot of which is socialist competition. Leadership of this competition requires substantial improvement in the light of the very serious but totally just critical observations made at the meeting in the CPSU Central Committee with Stakhanovites and front-rank production workers.

It is primarily the organization of socialist competition for high quality that requires a new, creative approach. There should be incentives for only those products produced over and above the plan which are in the top quality category. With regard to enterprises manufacturing consumer goods, only those products manufactured over and above the plan for which trade contracts have been concluded must be taken into account. In a word, collectives ensuring a high degree of quality in their products, growth in quality indicators, and the manufacture of products necessary to the country must be given advantages.

It is from the standpoint of these requirements that we must sum up the results of competition during 1985 and throughout the 11th 5-Year Plan and also make provision for them when organizing competition in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The central commit-

tees of the trade unions of heavy machine building workers, automobile, tractor, and agricultural machine building workers, and textile and light industry workers in conjunction with the ministries have already adopted this approach in summing up competition results for the first 9 months of this year. This approach has fully justified itself and has helped to point out the really best collectives — those with which other labor collectives must strive to emulate.

The workers movement for the right to be distinguished by the honored title "Exemplary worker of quality" and "Master with golden hands" must become of a truly mass nature. The movement for the "Thousands Contract" under the motto "Made excellently — sold excellently" must be perfected. It would also be right if trade union organizations were to show initiative in perfecting the bonus pay system for working people by making this pay directly dependent on quality. Every trade union organization and every trade union group must center its work on cultivating a great sense of responsibility in workers for the quality of production and on making faultless work the norm for all.

A second, likewise priority aspect of socialist competition in 1986 is the struggle to speed up labor productivity growth rates in every way possible.

In this connection a high appraisal is deserved by the iniative teams headed by 1985 USSR State Prize winners which have pledged to ensure in the first year of the new 5-year plan labor productivity growth of 1 percent or more above the plan. The collectives of many industrial enterprises have also set themselves the same goals. They include the Dnepropetrovsk combine plant, the "Novol[illegible]or Machine Building Plant" association, the Moscow "Z[illegible]" footwear production association, the Podolsk chemical and metallurgical plant, the Sokolovo-Sarbay and Kostomuksha mining and concentrating combines, and many other enterprises. The speaker proposed that the plenum approve these initiatives and urge all labor collectives and trade union organizations to develop a movement in 1986, using the experience of the last 5-year plan, to achieve labor productivity growth of no less than 1 percent above the plan.

A fundamentally new approach must also be adopted in the evaluation of labor productivity indicators when summing up socialist competition. Preference must be given to those collectives which not only have high productivity growth rates but have also reached the world standard or gotten close to it or to the highest indicators in the sector among similar production operations. In this connection the useful initiative of the newspaper *TRUD*, which has begun publication of the record achievements of individual teams and workers, was noted. It is important, Comrade Shalayev noted, that the central committees of trade unions, ministries, and departments carefully select record achievements of significance to the sector, develop a movement to attain and surpass these achievements, form schools of advanced experience, hold competitions of professional skill on the basis of teams which have achieved the highest output, and widely disseminate the experience of collectives which have attained the best results and which secure all production growth without an increase and even with a reduction in the number of workers.

The drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the Basic Guidelines substantiate the necessity to comprehensively intensify the policy of thrift as one of the most important factors in production intensification and set the task of making resource saving a decisive source of satisfying the national economy's growing need for material resources.

Already in 1986 it is planned that economies will meet 67 percent of the increase in the national economy's requirements for rolled ferrous metals, 51 percent for fuel and energy resources, 93 percent for cement, and 69 percent for timber materials. These are the figures in the plan. At the same time, by using workers' initiative and the experience of the country's progressive collectives, we can and must set participants in the competition higher goals.

The teams headed by USSR State Prize winners mentioned above, and also many others have pledged to work no less than 2 days in 1986 on saved material resources. The same pledge has been made by the collectives of the Severodonetsk and Grodno "Azot" production association, the Vilnius and Yaroslavl fuel apparatus plants, the Dzhezdy ore administration, the Nikopol ferroalloy plant, and many other enterprises. This will make it possible for them to secure their entire industrial production growth or a significant part of it from saved raw materials, metal and other materials, fuel, and electric power.

Relying on the initiative of these and many other progress labor collectives, a broad movement should be organized in all sectors of the national economy to ensure economy and thrift and also to ensure that every team, shop, enterprise, and association collective can work no less than 2 days in 1986 on saved resources.

It would be expedient if, proceeding from the targets to save resources and relying on the initiative of labor collectives, trade union Central Committees in conjunction with ministries were to determine specific additional goals in this area and work out mobilizing pledges for sectors. Enterprises which have made pledges to save material resources and fulfilled them must be given preference when summing up socialist competition. The proposals submitted by working people during the All-Union Extramural Workers Conference organized on the pages of *TRUD* should be utilized more fully in work to save resources.

The speaker went on to indicate the necessity for decisive measures to enhance the role of socialist competition in reinforcing delivery discipline, linking these measures with orienting intra plant competition toward achieving smooth operation. This must become one of the main indicators in the conditions of team, sector, shop, and production unit competition. The movement for assisting lagging labor collectives must also be revived.

In the first 11 months of this year in comparison to the corresponding period last year the proportion of enterprises failing to fulfill the plan for production sales increased in the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry. Many collectives of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and the USSR Ministry of the Construc-

tion Materials Industry have failed to fulfill the plan for increasing labor productivity.

This attests that the corresponding trade union Central Committee in conjunction with ministries, and also many trade Union councils, are still working poorly and unspecifically with lagging collectives and are failing to make use of the experience of progressive collectives and the experience of their patronage over lagging collectives.

The patriotic initiative put forward by progressive workers and terams and enterprises collectives to organize competition under the slogan "Not one laggard neighbor!" must everywhere be incorporated in the practice of creative cooperation between workers and production collectives and must become one of the main aspects of trade union mass production work. In 1986 — the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan — there must be no lagging collectives; the trade unions must set themselves this task together with economic organs and strive to resolve it through all the means and forms of their organizational work.

All this does not exhaust the new demands for competition organization generated by the task set by the party to speed up the country's socioeconomic development. They must take into account the specific features of sectors, regions, and labor collect ives, their tasks, bottlenecks, achieved level of production efficiency, and the new conditions of economic management. In a word, competition organization in the new conditions must be approached creatively and everything must be done so that competition becomes an effective means of mobilizing labor collectives to struggle to speed up the country's socioeconomic development.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum stress the importance of scientific and technical progress, which the party regards as the main aspect of its economic strategy and as a basic lever for intensifying the national economy.

The Draft Basic Guidelines envisage cardinally raising the technical level of production, primarily by concentrating resources in the most important areas of scientific and technical progress. The forms of trade union participation in resolving this task are traditional. Once again, they are socialist competition, the development of the working people's mass technical creativity, improvement of the work done by scientific and technical societies and the society of inventors and rationalizers, more active participation in the elaboration and monitoring of implementation of plans for new equipment, and an increase in their influence on speeding up the introduction of inventions and rationalizing proposals.

However, the contribution made by trade unions to speeding up scientific and technical progress does not correspond to the existing potential. The AUCCTU and central trade union committees and councils must support in every possible way the work of inventors, rationalizers, and production innovators. It is precisely trade union organs that are called upon to organize and coordinate the whole of this work and render effective assistance to societies in resolving concrete problems and in raising these problems in a strong, businesslike manner before the appropriate state and economic organs. Only under these conditions will the trade unions be able to substantially increase their contribution to speeding up scientific and technical progress and resolve this task which, in the present situation, is one of their most important.

The work to speed up scientific and technical progress is a long-term political course. The direct duty of the trade unions is to actively tackle the task and energetically and tirelessly assist the party in this work.

The country's working people ardently support the party's line aimed at intensifying the struggle against bad management, lack of organization, and disorders in production and reinforcing work, production, and technological discipline. The measures adopted in this area are having a positive effect on the results of economic activity. At the same time, many trade union organizations still make poor use of existing potential for creating an atmosphere in labor collectives of great exactingness toward every deviation from the norms of socialist morality both in production and in everyday life. The initiative of Sverdlovsk workers to organize the movement "Labor discipline guaranteed by the collective," which has been approved by the AUCCTU presidium and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, is not being introduced actively enough.

The conscious choice of a sober lifestyle made by millions of Soviet people requires a radical improvement in all educational work, increased exactingness with regard to drunkards, the use of every measure of administrative and social influence, and improvements in the organization of working people's leisure and the activities of trade union institutions in the cultural and sports complex. Unfortunately, facts compel us to say that a number of leaders of trade union councils and committees have failed to draw practical conclusions on these matters.

The report cited examples attesting to this and noted the necessity to enhance the role of trade unions in fulfilling the party's program requirement to eradicate mores at variance with the socialist way of life.

Comrade Shalayev stressed that concern for people is a key question in the party's economic strategy. CPSU social policy embraces all of the individual's vital interests — from his working and living conditions and his health and leisure to social, class, and national relations — and serves as a powerful means of speeding up the country's economic development and increasing the labor, social, and political activeness of the masses and also as an important factor in society's political stability and in establishing a socialist way of life.

In 1986, on the basis of an upsurge in the economy, another step will be taken in raising the people's material and cultural living standard and an extensive program for the construction of housing, municipal services projects, and social and cultural institutions will continue to be implemented. The fourth USSR Supreme Soviet session defined the accelerated development of consumer goods production, improvements in the quality of these goods, and the expansion of the services sphere as a key task for all ministries and departments.

The speaker stressed that participation by trade unions in further

developing the agro-industrial complex and in implementing the country's Food Program must be substantially increased.

Taking existing experience into account and on the basis of a businesslike approach to the organization of socialist competition, the trade union committees of agricultural workers and workers in the food industry and also trade union councils must channel collectives' efforts into successfully carrying out the wintering of livestock and preparing for spring field work, raising the qualifications of machine operator cadres, and introducing the collective contract and financial autonomy.

Trade union councils and committees must establish businesslike contacts with the new organs of management of the agro-industrial complex at local level and, in conjunction with them, determine measures to make extensive use of local potential for increasing the production of food products, including measures to develop the subsidiary plots of enterprises and organizations, citizens' individual subsidiary plots, collective horticulture, and market gardening. Every ministry together with the central committee of the sector trade union must develop a well-founded 5-year program for developing subsidiary plots and ensure that it is implemented. Every enterprise must have a 5-year plan for the development of its subsidiary plot.

Collective horticulture is developing inadequately. As yet the prospects of allotting land for garden plots have not everywhere been determined in conjunction with soviet organs, neither have schemes been developed for locating collective gardens taking the existing road network into account. A number of trade union councils are not showing persistency in satisfying horticulturists' requirements for construction materials.

Trade union participation in implementing the Comprehensive Program for the Production of Consumer Goods and the Services Sphere, accelerating the solution of the housing problem, and improving working people's medical and consumer services must also become more specific and effective.

Given acute shortage of housing, many enterprises with a solid fund of social and cultural measures and housing construction at their disposal are poorly utilizing this fund for building apartments blocks. There are serious shortcomings in the organization of everyday life and educational work in hostels.

All this attests to the necessity to more persistently raise the standard of trade union organizational work in the social sphere and intensify the leadership of this work by the AUCCTU and its appropriate departments.

Comrade Shalayev dwelt on questions of trade union work in the sphere of labor protection. In accordance with the decisions of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the plan for the country's economic and social development for 1986, further measures are envisaged to improve working conditions, cut down heavy physical labor, and introduce improved safety equipment.

To a large extent resolving these tasks will depend on the work of trade union organizations, which, together with economic leaders, must strive to ensure healthy and safe work conditions. However, a certain complacency and less exactingness in this matters is apparent in the work of some trade union workers and technical inspectors.

An unfavorable situation in terms of safety equipment has taken shape in enterprises and organizations of the Ministries of the Coal Industry, Agriculture, Installation and Special Construction Work, Communications, and the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Woodprocessing Industry, and in the housing and municipal economy.

The main causes of accidents and unfortunate incidents are poor work and production discipline, blatant violations of the norms and rules governing safety equipment and technology, and an irresponsible attitude on the part of some leaders and specialists, who permit work to be carried out in dangerous conditions and allow faulty equipment to be used.

Trade union central committees and councils should review their positions in these matters in the light of the tasks and requirements put forward by the October (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Of particular importance, the speaker noted, is the party's program thesis that the CPSU has set itself the task of helping to constantly increase the authority and influence of the trade unions. For the first time this task has been introduced in this form into the draft new edition of the Program and is further evidence of the party's support for Soviet trade unions.

Trade union involvement in resolving the task of speeding up the country's social and economic development is intensified by the fact that the party connects its successful solution with enhancing the role of the human factor, that is, with improving organizational and educational work among the broad masses of the working people, which is also one of the main tasks of Soviet trade unions.

The trade unions have always learned style, organization, and efficiency from the party in their work and regard the proposed changes to the CPSU Statutes as an incentive to further perfect their intraunion and organizational work and to increase the responsibility of trade union cadres.

Approaching matters precisely from these positions, we cannot fail to perceive that many of our trade union committees still continue to work by obsolete methods and, as M.S. Gorbachev noted at the meeting with veterans of the Stakhanovite movement and front-rank production workers and innovators, appear to participate in everything but amidst all the bustle the main thing is forgotten — what influence is exerted on really improving work directly in the labor collectives.

We must resolutely free ourselves from any kind of embellishment of reality, ostentation, and sensation, by striving for objective information on all issues.

Shortcomings in the matter of cadre selection should be more resolutely eliminated.

In these days leading up to the congress trade union committees,

their leaders, and our press are obliged to participate still more actively in discussing the Draft Basic Guidelines and to strive to ensure that every worker, kolkhoz member, and employee is thoroughly aware of the necessity to increase his personal working contribution to resolving the tasks set by the party.

Trade union committees must promptly generalize and direct to higher organizations any proposals submitted by workers and employees in discussion of the Draft Basic Guidelines. In line with critical observations and proposals concerning improvement of production activity and also connected with satisfying the needs of the working people and the members of their families, effective measures must be adopted together with the administration. It is important that no proposal remain without attention and without the adoption of appropriate measures.

Analyzing the international links of Soviet trade unions, Comrade Shalayev noted that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting is still at the center of attention of Soviet people and the whole world.

We, the speaker said, are in favor of a resolute improvement in Soviet-U.S. trade union links which correspond to the interests of the working people in both countries.

The constructive and optimistic spirit of Geneva must penetrate every aspect of our international activity. Today all of our international contacts, at whatever level, must be subordinated to the noble aims of strengthening trust and mutual understanding between the working people of different countries.

In conclusion Comrade Shalayev said that trade union committees and councils, all trade union organizations, and trade union activists must mobilize all potential, all resources and possibilities, and, primarily, the human factor to consistently resolve the tasks facing us and must channel the organizational efforts and the energy of labor collectives into completing with the best possible results both this year and the 5-year plan as a whole and worthily greeting the 27th congress of our Leninist party. On behalf of the participants in the plenum, he assured the CPSU Central Committee that our country's trade unions will make their own worthy contribution to resolving this most urgent practical and political task.

Trubilin Appointed To RSFSR Council of Ministers
PM081211 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Jan 86 First Edition

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Nikolay Timofeyevich Trubilin deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Nikolay Timofeyevich Trubilin of his post as RSFSR minister of health in connection with his transfer to other work.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Anatoliy Ivanovich Potapov RSFSR minister of health.

New Moscow Gorispolkom Chief Saykin Profiled
PM081520 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Moscow City Soviet Session"]

[Excerpt] Valeriy Timofeyevich Saykin, born in 1937, is Russian and a member of the CPSU. On graduating from the Automotive Engineering Technical College in 1956, he began his working career as a molding and casting operator at Moscow's I.A. Likhachev motor vehicle plant. He continued his studies while in full time work and graduated from the All-Union Machine Building Correspondence Institute in 1964.

While working on engineering duties at the shop, and later as chief foundry production metallurgist at the Likhachev plant, deputy chief engineer, and first deputy general director of the plant, V.T. Saykin proved his abilities as a highly skilled specialist, skillful economic leader, and exceptional production organizer.

Since 1982, V.T. Saykin has been general director of Moscow's I.A. Likhachev motor vehicle plant. Many tasks concerned with enhancing the efficiency of production and updating and reconstructing it on the basis of the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress have been resolved under his leadership. V.T. Saykin's distinguishing characteristics are consideration for people, a large capacity for work, and responsibility for the work entrusted to him. V.T. Saykin is a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Moscow City Soviet.

Chernigov Obkom Secretary Shostak Dismissed
AU021836 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Dec 85 p 3

[RATAU report: "Let Us Strictly Observe State Procurement Discipline: From a Chernigov Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Chernigov Obkom plenum recently examined the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee decision on the shortcomings in the control of agricultural production and on the branches of state procurement discipline incurred in Chernigov Oblast.

A report was delivered at the plenum by I.A. Mozgovoy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. He pointed out that the audit carried out in the oblast had revealed the cases of breaking state procurement discipline. Although in 1984 the oblast was falling short of the plan for selling meat to the state, many farms possessing animals suitable for delivery did not sell them in the fourth quarter of the year. Since the outlays of milk in feeding the young stock increased 3 percent, milk marketability dropped and the plan for milk sales to the state was underfulfilled.

As it turned out, the obkom bureau and the oblispolkom permitted the lack of control, and demanded from leaders of rayons, farms, and procurement organizations no due accounts of the fulfillment of the plans for the production and procurement of stockbreeding produce. The Ukrainian Communist Central

Committee reprimanded for this Comrade L.I. Palazhchenko, obkom first secretary, and Comrade M.V. Grishko, oblispolkom chairman.

The plenum noted serious shortcomings in the control of the oblast's agriculture. Whereas in the preceding 5-year period the procurement plans were fulfilled for 7 out of the 10 main indexes, in the current period they have been only fulfilled for 2. The volumes of procurements have dropped for most basic kinds of production. Particularly big arrears were incurred in 1981-83.

The main cause of the decline lay in the fact that a number of fundamental issues concerning the development of agricultural production were neglected for a long time. Crop turnovers were only applied on 42 percent of the total area, measures to raise the soil fertility were not applied to their full extent, and proper attention was not paid to the utilization of ameliorated lands. In cow productivity, the oblast fell from the 13th to the 22d place in the republic. Adequate attention was not paid to the social development of the countryside, and this resulted in a big drain of the rural population. Many lagging sectors were for a long time not reinforced with trained cadres, and functionaries who misbehaved were not treated in a principled way. Comrade M.S. Shostak, obkom secretary directly engaged in the issues of the agro-industrial complex, is to a great extent to blame for these shortcomings. The plenum severely reprimanded Comrade M.S. Shostak, recorded the reprimand in his file, and dismissed him of the dities of obkom secretary. Notice was taken of the fact that the obkom bureau had also brought to party responsibility other functionaries who permitted breaches of state procurement discipline.

The plenum participants pointed out that the assessment given by the Urainian Communist Party Central Committee to the state of affairs in the oblast's agriculture, to the breaches of state procurement discipline, and to the shortcomings in work among cadres was correct and principled.

The plenum has obligated the obkom bureau, raykoms, gorkoms, the oblispolkom, rayispolkoms, and the oblast agro-industrial committee to take urgent steps to eliminate the shortcomings in the control of agricultural production, and to prevent breaches of state procurement discipline in the future; in line with the requirements of the April and the October 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, to improve the style and methods of leadership, to increase the responsibility of cadres for the matter at hand, and to foster everywhere efficiency and irreconcilability to any deviations from the norms of party life. Party, administrative, and agricultural bodies, as well as all collectives of the agro-industrial complex have to concentrate their efforts on fulfilling the plans for the production and procurement of plant growing and stockbreeding produce, on making more effective use of the production potential created, and on a wider application of the achievements of science and advanced experience. Particular attention is to be paid to the active application of economic methods of production control, to cost accountancy, and to collective contracting, as well as to the settlement of social problems in the countryside.

Ponomarev Activities in Vilnius Reported

PM081546 [Editorial Report] Vilnius *SOVETSKAYA LITVA* in Russian 28 December 1985 front-pages three ELTA reports covering B.N. Ponomarev's 27 December arrival in Vilnius and his activities on that day.

The first report, headlined "Comrade B.N. Ponomarev's Arrival in Vilnius," reads:

"Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in our republic's capital yesterday, 27 December.

"At the Vilnius railroad station the guest was welcomed by Comrades P.P. Grishkyavichyus, V.S. Astrauskas, Yu.I. Bernatavichyus, A.K. Brazauskas, N. K. Dybenko, A.K. Kayryalis, V.K. Mikuchyauskas, R.I. Songayla, A.A. Ferensas, L.K. Shepetis, and Yu.Yu. Petkyavichyus."

The second report, datelined Vilnius 27 December and carried under the headline "Meeting in the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee," reads:

"B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with members and candidate members of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and other senior republic officials in the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee today.

"P.P. Grishkyavichyus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke of the work being done by the republic party organization on the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenum decisions and the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress.

"Comrade B.N. Ponomarev addressed the meeting."

The third report is headlined "Comrade B.N. Ponomarev's Visit" and reads as follows:

"B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is in Vilnius, visited on 27 December the V.I. Lenin calculator plant under Lithuania's 'Sigma' production association, which specializes in the output of computer equipment.

"B.N. Ponomarev met with the association's leadership, toured a number of the plant's shops, and spoke with workers and members of the engineering and technical staff.

"It was noted that the association's collective has fulfilled ahead of schedule all the basic plan targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and that everything is being done to mark the 27th CPSU Congress by starting the series production of four new models of the SM-1600 computer complex with expanded functional capabilities. The future prospects of computer equipment production were discussed.

"In the course of the conversations B.N. Ponomarev stressed the tremendous importance of computer equipment for scientific and

technical progress. The task of workers in this sector is not to stop at what has been achieved for a single moment, to expeditiously introduce into production all the new developments which occur in this sector on a world scale, to constantly improve the quality and all specifications of this equipment, and to regularly update it. He wished the collective a fitting welcome to the 27th party congress.

"During the tour of the shops the visitor inquired about the workers' working and living conditions, visited the association's museum, and made an entry in the guests of honor book.

"On the same day B.N. Ponomarev visited the V. Kapsukas Vilnius State University. The distinguished guest was welcomed by Hero of Socialist Labor Academician I. Kubilyus, dean of the university.

"A meeting with the students took place. Warmly welcomed by them, B.N. Ponomarev spoke of the party's great concern for student youth, and also of the conditions of study which, in contrast with the capitalist world, are typical of socialism and make it possible to gain lasting knowledge. The guest expressed the wish that the students will study well the fine nuances of their chosen vocations, be ideologically staunch, strengthen the friendship of the peoples, and master the ideas of Marxism-Leninism not only with their minds but also with their hearts.

"There was a tour of the ancient auditoriums and the university library, where B.N. Ponomarev signed the guests of honor book. B.N. Ponomarev visited the building where F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, the knight of the revolution, studied.

"Continuing his tour of the city, B.N. Ponomarev visited the weddings palace, familiarized himself with its work and interior and with the ceremony of name-giving, attended the wedding ceremony of Genrikas Markauskas, worker at the Vilnius meat combine, and Romualda Kolyadko, machine operator at the experimental operations production unit of the LKP [precise expansion unknown] State Research and Design Institute's no. 2 experimental plant, congratulated the newly-weds, and wished them good health and happy life.

"B.N. Ponomarev also toured new neighborhoods in Vilnius and visited the republic exhibition of national economic achievements, where he familiarized himself with Soviet Lithuania's successes.

"During the tour B.N. Ponomarev was accompanied by P.P. Grishkyavichyus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, and V.K. Mikuchyauskas, first secretary of the Vilnius Party Gorkom."

Turkmen Council of Ministers Chairman Appointed
LD061726 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1530 GMT 6 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] The Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Khodzhamuradov to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic. Up until now he has been working as deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers.

Uzbek Agricultural Aktiv Debates Tutelage
GF081050 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
1700 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] The aktiv of the Uzbek SSR agricultural trade unions held a meeting in Tashkent today to discuss the effort made by the trade union organizations to carry out the decisions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums held by the CPSU Central Committee and to upgrade the movement of guidance.

The speakers addressing the convocation detailed the effort made to consolidate tutelage in work collectives, factories, and vocational and technical training schools. About 40,000 tutors are helping more than 100,000 youths in Uzbekistan in production. The speakers also stressed, however, that tutelage councils have not been set up in (Galla-Agha), Mirzachulskiy, (Elli-Kala), (Bozadag), and Yangiyulskiy Rayons.

Railways Minister Views Sector's Performance

PM081541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with N.S. Konarev, USSR minister of railways, by O. Tatevosyan under the rubric "Striving for Rational Management": "Conveying 5-Year Plan Freight on Time or Ahead of Schedule;" first paragraph is *IZVESTIYA* introduction]

[Text] By 29 December railroad workers had conveyed 36.5 million metric tons of freight in excess of the plan. Our correspondent asked Minister of Railways N.S. Konarev to describe how this success was achieved and to tell us what is still hindering the railroads from working steadily and smoothly.

[Tatevosyan] Judging by the results of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan — and also by last winter's results — it would have been difficult to predict this success. What levers have been pulled to ensure the fulfillment of the task set by the party?

[Konarev] To answer you in one word, the main level is intensification. This has been the aim of the sector's organizational and technical policy in recent years, and it will also be the focus of our attention in the foreseeable future.

What does intensification mean in terms of the railroads? The same as in all other sectors of material production, that is, more output per unit of production capacity, per unit of time — day, year, 5-year period.

It is difficult to overestimate the role and place of railroad transport in the national economic complex. The successful functioning of virtually all sectors of the economy depends largely on its efficient and uninterrupted work. This has also been convincingly demonstrated by the current year. There were delays in the dispatch of freight in the first quarter, and this immediately had a negative effect on the work of many enterprises, construction projects, and power stations. Well aware of their responsibility, railroad workers spared no effort to make up for the winter disruptions and to get work back into the normal swing. I can say without exaggeration that our people toiled selflessly. And as a result, thanks to above-plan shipments, on 15 October we were able to settle the massive debt incurred during the winter.

The task we face is clearly formulated in the draft Basic Guidelines: "Accelerated development of transport on the basis of new technical facilities." The introduction of intensive technologies and improvement of technical facilities and labor organization represent concrete ways of resolving this task.

Admittedly, it is difficult even now to find reserves for increasing the traffic capacity on certain railroads, and yet the quantity of freight is increasing every year. We have found one solution in the better utilization of freightcar capacity. Increasing the arithmetical load capacity by hundreds of kilograms per freightcar produces a tangible effect; that is, considerably more freight is carried with the same number of cars. The arithmetical load capacity has increased by almost 2 metric tons per car this year, which has made it possible to transport tens of millions more metric tons of freight with the same rolling stock.

Another major reserve that has been tapped in recent years is the utilization of super-heavy and super-long freight trains. The average weight of freight trains has been increasing relatively rapidly over the past few years — by approximately 100 metric tons annually. We intend to maintain this annual growth rate in the coming 5-year plan.

[Tatevosyan] But after all, reserves of this kind are not inexhaustible. A freightcar with a capacity of 60-70 metric tons cannot convey 100 metric tons or more. And the same applies to locomotives — their rated capacity has to be borne in mind when making up a train.

[Konarev] You have touched on the second and, in the longer term, more important component of intensification, namely scientific and technical progress, the improvement of machinery and technology.

You are saying that a freightcar will not carry 100 metric tons of freight. True, the 4-axle car in general use today will not; but new 8-axle cars are being designed to carry 120-130 metric tons. And we are pressing more insistently every year for their series production to be started up.

As for locomotives, there is no controversy. What we need are more powerful engines than we have today. We now have to dispatch two or three teams of engineers with every heavy freight train pulled by two or three diesel locomotives. This, of course, lowers the economic efficiency of heavy freight traffic. Sector specialists are working on the development of reliable automatic equipment which will make it possible to control all locomotives from the cab of the lead locomotive. However, all these problems would vanish with the appearance of the more powerful modern diesel and electric locomotives which we have long been waiting for our transport machine builders to supply.

Toward the end of the last 5-year plan, specialists working on the capital's railroad focused their attention on the organization of super-heavy and super-long freight train traffic. They had the same locomotives and freightcars as all the other railroads. However, they succeeded in finding original technical and technological solutions which are now being used everywhere. There is no longer talk about the technical potential for enhancing the load capacity of trains being exhausted.

[Tatevosyan] I was told at ministry administrations that the average daily number of freightcars crossing the boundaries between individual railroads has increased by almost 10 percent over the past 3 years. Is that the result of the increased average load of trains?

[Konarev] Before I answer your question, let me emphasize that the number of freightcars which pass through inter-railroad junctions is a most important indicator of the network's performance, which has a direct bearing on the transportation process. Of course there is a direct link — the more freightcars there are in each train, the more of them pass from one railroad to another even when the number of trains is unchanged. However, in order to enable more freightcars to pass through junctions, they all have to be loaded, collected at marshaling yard, made up into

trains, and dispatched on time, strictly on schedule. All this presents specific problems for us.

The main problem is skillful traffic control. Junctions between railroads, just like border-area production spheres in general, have long been a source of concern for railroad workers. It has come to be regarded as an inevitable evil that traffic approaching these junctions slows down, just like cars in a traffic jam at a city crossroads. Not long ago we changed the entire system of operational traffic control on railroad routes at the sector headquarters. Traffic control inspectors at the Main Traffic Control Administration now control entire routes. And the number of frieghtcars passing between railroads has increased appreciably.

[Tatevosyan] Everything you have mentioned so far, Nikolay Semenovich, relates to the standard of the technical equipment of the railroad system.

[Konarev] True; but I must emphasize again that a most important factor is efficient labor organization and skillful day-to-day and long-term management. After all, all normatives are established without fail taking into account the actual standard of the technical equipment of a given railroad, enterprise, or section. Nevertheless, some cope successfully with the set, scientifically substantiated norms, while others do not.

For instance, it can hardly be claimed that our Belorussian railroad is extraordinarily well equipped. In some respects it is even inferior to other railroads. However, thanks to excellent organization, its collective invariably ranks among the socialist competition winners. Computer equipment is utilized better there than elsewhere. Excellent general development plans for key railroad junctions have been elaborated there, geared to the long-term plans for the republic's economic development, coordinated with local soviets, and frequently extending into the next century. And, last but not least, economic management is organized efficiently and competently at all levels there.

[Tatevosyan] Evidently, the last circumstance is the reason why the Belorussian railroad collective has been entrusted with testing the conditions of the new economic experiment, now widely under way in the national economy, in the sphere of transport?

Naturally. Last year the collective of the renowned Moskva-Sortirovochnaya depot was switched to the new conditions of management; and from the middle of the current year, after careful preliminary preparation, this honor has been bestowed on the collective of the Belorussian railroad. I am confident that the choice was absolutely right. You can judge by the results. During the short time of working under new conditions, more than 11,000 people have actually been released there. This is by no means an automatic reduction. Transport technology and production and labor organization have been substantially changed on the railroad. Labor productivity there has increased by 15 percent over the past 2 years.

Wage fund savings that have accrued remain entirely at the disposal of the collectives themselves. They have been empowered to use them to increase the pay rates and salary scales of workers who distinguish themselves. The experiment thus provides the best possible combination of the interests of the state and the interests of every working person. From the beginning of next year, the collectives of another eight railways will switch to the new conditions.

Unfortunately we cannot resolve all the questions ourselves. One of the issues, and a sore one, is deliveries of rails to renew lines. We have submitted our requirements for the 12th 5-Year Plan, but the adopted delivery plan only covers two-thirds of our order. And so it goes on year after year. Figuratively speaking, the Gosplan and the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy keep us on starvation rations. And as a result, the state of the railroad lines on a number of sections is critical. You try increasing the speed and weight of trains in this situation! Wherever we can do something ourselves, we do it! *IZVESTIYA* recently mentioned the automation of marshalling processes at the Krasnyy Liman station, for instance. It has been carried out by our specialists on the basis of extensive use of microprocessor equipment. We ourselves have started up the production of microprocessors. We are doing this because we are perfectly aware that the future of railroad transport depends on the automation of the basic production processes and the mechanization of labor-intensive operations. If we do not take effective steps today, tomorrow will be too late. This is why it is planned to automate at least 25 marshalling systems on the lines of the Krasnyy Liman system by 1990.

There are more and more such innovations now. On the same Donetsk railroad the first stage of a centralized rail traffic control complex went into operation recently which controls train traffic along the whole length of the railroad. During the 12th 5-Year Plan many routes will switch to this kind of traffic control. I would like to emphasize that this is not merely stringing together traffic control sections and switching them to automated control, but is in fact a qualitatively new system: equipped with modern communiation facilities, remote control mechanisms, and computer equipment.

Another innovation has been tested on the South Urals railroad. Sector specialists have developed an automatic block system with a considerably increased functional potential — it carries more information and can operate reliably at train speeds of up to 300 km per hour. More than 10 targeted scientific and technical programs have been approved in the sector, which will enable railroad workers to achieve the most advanced positions.

Agricultural Developments for 3-7 Jan Reported

LD090737 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 3-7 January 1986. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

3 January

Farmers of the Northern Caucasus, the Ukraine, and other regions have been sending the following corn varieties to the Altay: Kollektivnoye-220, Odesskaya-80, Dnepropetrovskaya-247. They have successfully undergone variety testing in the Altay and have been recommended for zoning. The new varieties are higher-yielding. They produce highly nutritious green bulk and cobs of milky-waxy ripeness. By the start of the sowing campaign, some 20,000 metric tons of select seeds will be supplied to the Altay. (0100 GMT)

Snow retention work is being completed on the first million hectares in Tselinograd Oblast today, that is, one-third of the fields on which snow retention is to be carried out. (0100 GMT)

4 January

Kazakhstan: Winter plowing is planned on 32 million hectares this winter, and the work has already been carried out on 10 million hectares. (0900 GMT)

7 January

Grain crops under intensive cultivation methods will occupy 31 million hectares in the USSR this year, almost 11 million hectares more than last year. (1200 GMT)

Late-December Weather, Crop Status Reviewed

PM081440 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Jan 86 p 1

[Agrometeorologist O. Pisarenko report under the rubric "USSR Hydrometeorology Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] The weather was warmer than usual over most of the USSR's European territory in the last third of December. Winter grain crops were under snow cover in a state of winter dormancy. The depth of the snow cover in the northern region, the north of the Central and Volga regions, the Volga-Vyatka region, and most of the Urals region was 35-50 cm, and in places 55-60 cm. In the northern and western oblasts of the Ukraine, the central Chernozem region, the far south of Belorussia, and the Baltic republics the snow cover was not deep (1-5 cm). In the central and eastern oblasts of the Ukraine, the warm weather made the snow melt and the snow cover retreated. However there were no severe frosts in these regions and minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth was constant within a range of minus 2-4 degrees. In Crimean and Kherson oblasts and Krasnodar Kray there was no snow cover over the entire 10-day period. The soil here thawed. The daytime air temperature reached 10-14 degrees. Modest growth of winter grain crops was recorded in these regions.

On 31 December it grew colder over most of the USSR's European territory, and snow fell in a number of regions. Snow cover was reestablished in the central and eastern oblasts of the Ukraine. A line joining Kishinev, Zaporozhye, Donetsk, Rostov-na-Donu, Elista, and Astrakhan marked the edge of the snow cover on 2 January.

Moderately warm weather was recorded in the Transcaucasian republics. Average air temperature over this territory was close to normal. Snow cover to a depth of 2-10 cm, and in places up to 20 cm, was recorded in eastern Georgia and Armenia. Winter grain crops were in a state of winter dormancy in these regions. In Azerbaijan, where daytime air temperature was up to 10-13 degrees, winter grain crops grew throughout the 10-day period.

In the crop farming regions of West Siberia, average air temperature was 2-5 degrees above average. However, on certain nights there were 32-24 degrees of frost, and 40-34 degrees in the north of Kemerovo Oblast and Tomsk Oblast. Winter grain crops here were under snow cover to a depth of 25-40 cm in most regions and 10-15 cm in Altay Kray.

Average air temperature in the Central Asian republics was 1-4 degrees above normal.

Moscow TV Shows Improvement of Situation on Sovkhoz

LD082153 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 8 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report from Kalinin by mobile editorial team led by Ye. Sinitsyn — identified by screen caption]

[Text] There, with a light dusting of snow, is the monument in honor of the agreement on the 1,000, signed here for the first time back in 1929. Since then the oblast's toilers have shown many times that they can work to the strictest accounts. Unfortunately, you can't say this about work in recent years. While one can say that Kalinin Oblast's is at the level of industry of the entire country, agriculture is lagging behind this level, and is seriously lagging behind — this has been noted many times in party Central Committee documents.

Local statisticians gave us the following figures: of 715 kolkhozes and sovkhozes, only 21 can give a worthy account for the 5-year period period. As everyone knows, for a number of years Kalinin Oblast has failed to secure fulfillment of the fixed plans for sales of meat and milk to the state. We are short of more than 1,500 milkmaids at kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

So we decided to visit one of the agricultural collectives most in arrears. We were provided with the address by a letter published in *KALININSKAYA PRAVDA*, a letter from milkmaid (Valentina Mikhaylovna Stepanova) from Mikhaylovskiy Sovkhoz. The headline: "Can't Fall Back Any Farther!" is very expressive. Last year 6.9 quintals of grain crops were harvested per hectare here — this will scarcely pay for the seeds. And the milk yield from cows averaged 814 kg. That is a truly paltry amount. Indeed, one can't fall back any farther. And this is what (Valentina Mikhaylovna) is writing about with anguish. [Video shows troika approaching farm; front page of *KALININSKAYA*

PRAVDA featuring headline: "Can't Fall Back Any Farther," and, in smaller print: "What, In the Opinion of a Milkmaid, Is Hampering the Development of Livestock Farming at 'Mikhaylovskiy' Sovkhoz, Likhoslavlskiy Rayon"; farmworkers by snow-covered outbuildings, two women going into building]

Here she is with her daughter, who helps her, on her way to work. We won't invite you to the farm. As the letter said, it's very cold there, and the manure removal system breaks down very frequently.

However, the sovkhoz's new director, 29-year-old (Nikolay Nikolayevich Rassudov), in spite of the almost excessive load which has fallen upon him, has remarkable plans for the future. [Video shows (Rassudov) chatting to interviewer]

[(Rassudov)] The chief thing for us will be the construction of housing so that each milkmaid, machine operator, and worker has good, fine housing; also the workplace — the reconstruction of live-stock buildings. Much construction work also has to be done for the machine operators. [Video shows Stepanova standing beside (Rassudov); interviewer turns to her]

[Sinitsyn] How are things in general now?

[(Stepanova)] Things are now being put right here. The first secretary of the party obkom came to us. He will help us in everything. We will put things right and eliminate the shortcomings.

[Sinitsyn] And do you believe in general that everything will be in order? Do you have some kind of belief?

[(Stepanova)] Of course I do.

[(Rassudov)] One can't work at all without faith. And the main thing is that people believe. [Video cuts from interview to obkom First Secretary N.F. Tatarchuk identified by caption]

[Tatarchuk] You see, people sense support on the part of, I would say, party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations, leaders of management subdivisions. Production itself is now a matter in the hands of each worker, and is not a matter in the hands of some leader or other.

[Sinitsyn] And as always, the oblast radio, the radio, in the press, and acting directly in workers' collectives are a true means of ideological support in the economic offensive. People believe in things getting better, and one can only support this belief.

Carrier Rocket Launches 8 'Cosmos' Satellites

LD091020 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 9 TASS — The artificial earth satellites "Cosmos-1716", "Cosmos-1717", "Cosmos-1718", "Cosmos-1719", "Cosmos-1720", "Cosmos-1721", "Cosmos-1722", "Cosmos-1723" have been put into orbit in the Soviet Union by one carrier rocket.

The artificial earth satellites carry equipment designed to continue the space exploration programme.

All eight satellites are moving in orbits, close to preset ones, with the initial parameters:

— The period of revolution — 115 minutes;

— The maximum distance from the surface of the earth — 1516 kilometres; the minimum — 1447 kilometres;

— The inclination of the orbit — 74 degrees.

The equipment aboard the Sputniks is functioning normally.

'Cosmos-1715' Earth Satellite Launched 8 Jan

LD081750 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 8 TASS — The Soviet Union today launched another artificial satellite of the Cosmos series, "Cosmos-1715," designed to continue the exploration of outer space.

The satellite was placed into an orbit with the following parameters:

— initial period of revolution — 89.4 minutes;

— Maximum distance from the surface of the earth — 317 kilometers; minumum — 207 kilometers;

— Inclination of the orbit — 72.8 degrees.

The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

Satellite Receiving Planned for Arctic Station

PM081201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Telephone Interview with B. Khimich, chief of the Marine Arctic and Antarctic Administration of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, by G. Alimov: "'SP-28': Before the Drift in the Ice" — date and place not specified; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] In 1986, somewhere in the ice of the Arctic Ocean another islet of polar researchers — "SP-28" — will appear. We called B. Khimich, chief of the Marine Arctic and Antarctic Administration of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control.

[Alimov] Boris Pavlovich, how will this station differ from the previous one?

[Khimich] The entire personnel of the drifting station is made up of young people: on the initiative of Komsomol members from the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute. The first Komsomol-youth drifting station — the "SP-19" — was organized in November 1969. It was headed by A. Chilingarov, who is now head of one of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control Administrations.

[Alimov] What tasks have they set themselves?

[Khimich] Extensive scientific and expedition work in hydrometeorology and geophysics will be conducted at the station, and observations made earlier on the ocean and the atmosphere will be continued. The results of the research will help to better organize year-round navigation along the Northern Sea route and at high latitudes, the economic development of the shelf zone, and the resolution of the problem of nature conservation in the Far North.

[Alimov] Daring and risk are characteristic of young people. Once the "SP-28" has been entirely "handed over" to young people, they will probably not simply continue research, but also have their own new ideas?

[Khimich] Indeed, the young people have a considerable number of interesting ideas and plans. We can only welcome this. The members of the polar expedition will apply the latest scientific and technical achievements in their work. It is proposed to establish, in particular, a reception point for satellite information on the "SP-28."

[Alimov] When will the "SP-28" be set up?

[Khimich] In March or April. Specialists recently visited the North — first it is necessary to select a reliable ice floe...

[Alimov] What does reliable mean?

[Khimich] It must be firm so that it does not break up, and the size of the ice floe must make it possible to set up a takeoff and landing strip on it. And another condition: The ice floe's assumed line of drift must, if possible, pass through the most interesting, least studied regions.

[Alimov] Obviously it will not be simple to find such an islet? How will you look for it?

[Khimich] We rely on our knowledge and experience, and use all possible technical means. For example, satellites give a broad panorama of the region, we receive a detailed picture with the aid of aircraft, and then the time comes to "get the feel" of the ice floe: A helicopter lands on it with the first landing force. It sometimes happens that the ice floe is rejected. And everything begins all over again....